1888.

The year 1888 premises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glery and triumph of a

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

# THE SUN.

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and Searless in the cause of truth and right.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1887.

### Facts From New Jersey and for Washington.

We invite the attention of all who may be interested to the results of the quiet but very thorough canvass made in New Jersey a few weeks ago by the Republicans under the able leadership of Mr. WILLIAM WAL-TER PRELIES.

There was no State ticket to be elected. The voting was only for legislators; and the interest which Mr. PHELPS and his friends felt in the result is partly explained by the fact that Mr. McPherson's term as United States Senator ends one year from next March, and partly by the fact that there is to be a Presidential election in November of next year.

The full official returns of last month's election in New Jersey are now at hand. They show what a protectionist Republican leader can do in that State when he gives his mind to the work. They are therefore full of interest to Democrats, particularly

In the first place, a remarkably full vote was polled for an off year. The total vote for Assemblymen exceeds by 2,000 that for Governor or for Congressmen last year. It comes within 29,000 of the total vote in the last Presidential election. And it exceeds by 25,000 the total vote at the election with which a comparison can most properly be made, that of 1883, just preceding a Presidential year. In 1883, moreover, not only legislators, but a Governor also, were to be chosen.

In the second place, on the total vote for Assemblymen, the protectionist Republicans under Mr. Phelps's leadership carried New Jersey by a plurality of 2,619 over the Democratic candidates.

As compared with the nearly equal vote for Governor last year, when the Democratic plurality was 8,020, the most notable Republican gains are in Essex, Camden, Union, Monmouth, and Middlesex counties. Since last year the Prohibitionist vote in

New Jersey, which is supposed to draw more beavily from the Republican than from the Democratic side, has fallen off from 19,047 to 12,622. The Labor vote, which is supposed to draw more heavily from the Democrats, has increased from 6.331 to 8.964. These facts are known to the Democrats of

New Jersey. They ought to be well understood by the Democrats in Washington.

# How Old is Mr. Lamar?

Some of the Republican newspapers are opposing the confirmation of Secretary La-MAR as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground once again put in operation to turn out the that he is too old a man. The St. Louis stamps of long ago. Hitherto the stamp-Globe-Democrat, for example, goes so far as | collecting portion of the community has to charge that Mr. Laman is concealing the | not made any very prominent manifestatruth about his age, and that instead of tion in public, and perhaps the stamp dealhaving been born in 1825 his infant existence began in fact in 1820. That would make him sixty-seven years old now-a mere youngster in comparison with some of the active and hard-working gentlemen whose likenesses were printed in THE SUN of yesterday, but nevertheless pretty well along in years to begin a judicial career.

"LAMAR'S actual age," says the Globe-Democrat, "must be accepted as sixtyseven." It bases this positive assertion upon the statement that while the Congressional Directory of the late BEN: PERLEY FOORE gives 1825 as the year of Mr. LAMAR'S birth, LANMAN'S Dictionary of Congress says that he was born in 1820. "Many publie men." continues the Globe-Democrat, "as they grow old seek to conceal their true age. The date which LANMAN gives was obtained from LAMAR when he entered Congress in 1857. That which POORE furnishes was given by LAMAR when he reëntered Congress in 1873. A man's memory of his birth record, as he saw it when young, is usually more vivid when he is thirty-seven than when he is fifty-three."

All the sources of biographical information accessible to us at the present writing agree in declaring that Mr. LAMAR was born in Putnam county, Georgia, on September 17, 1825. That is the date given by Mr. LAN-MAN in his "Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States," a book published since the present year began. The oldest edition of LANMAN's Dictionary that we have at hand was published in 1859, and in its brief biographical notice of Mr. LAMAR the compiler gives no birth year.

If the Globe-Democrat has ever seen a copy of any biographical notice of Mr. LAMAR, based on information furnished by that gendeman himself, in which the year of his birth is reported as 1820 instead of 1825, the fact is interesting but by no means conclusive. It is much more likely that some clerical or typographical error occurred at that time, adding five years to the record of Mr. LAMAR'S life, than that for the last fourteen years he has persistently misrepresented his age. When went back to Congress in 1873, Mr. LAMAR was only fifty-three years old, even according to the Globe-Democrat's theory. What possible motive he could then have had to represent himself as forty-eight is not apparent. He certainly had no reason to expect that fourteen years later he would be a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and that five years more or less in his age would make a difference in his chances of confirmation. The whole fabric of the Globe-Democrat's unpleasant insinuation against Mr. Laman's veracity rests upon the sumption that "many public men as they grow old seek to conceal their true age," an

hypothesis as unsound as it is silly The other fixed dates in Mr. LAMAR'S record support the belief that he is now sixty-two, est sixty-seven. He was graduory College in 1845 at the age of twenty if he was born in 1825, but at the atively mature age of twenty-five if | State stationed at Boma, on the lower river,

he was born in 1820. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, was an assistant professor of mathematics until 1850, and entered public life as a member of the Georgia Legislature in 1853. All of these dates reasonably conform to the supposition that he tells the truth when he says that he was born in 1825. If it is true that Mr. LAMAR's life dates from

1820, he was a backward youth. A still sillier objection is urged in some quarters against the confirmation of Mr. La-MAR. It is said that three years' service on the bench-supposing that he is now sixtyseven-will enable him to retire with the full salary of an Associate Justice for the remainder of his life. That is not the case. To be entitled to a continuance of salary upon retirement at seventy, a Judge must have held his commission for at least ten years.

The Stamp Collectors' Danger.

or windy subjects, probably none will touch

the sympathies of a wider spread or more

varied circle of citizens than that lately

raised by the National Philatelical Society of

New York. It is embodied in this resolution,

"Whereas, It is reported that certain stamp dealers and others have petitioned the United States Post Office Department to reprint some of its obsolete issues; and "Whereat, This reprinting and reproducing (being estensibly for the aid of collectors) are entirely uncalled

for by any philatelic student worthy of the name, but can only result mischievously and to the detriment of those engaged in preserving original specimens of rare

and chaolete stamps and envelopes; and
"Whereas, Such reprinting would lower the United
States to the level of such Governments as Antioquia.

Baden, Bergedorf, Roman States, etc., whose officials have adopted this means of increasing their revenue; and

" Whereas. This society put itself on record against re

"Resolved, That the National Philatelical Society

strongly protests against all reprinting by the United States Post Office Department, as tending to throw dis-credit on collections already formed, and as destroying

the interest and pleasure which all true collectors feel in

gathering the stamps of the different Governments."

The danger of the United States sinking

to "the level of such Governments as Antio-

quia, Baden, Bergedorf, Roman States,

etc.," does not engage our attention to the

same extent as the question of protecting

that unknown but vast number of citizens

of all ages and sexes, from the most tender

to the most mature years, who, by the ex-

penditure of time and money, find almost

unlimited delight in collecting and exchang-

ing postage stamps. The zeal for making

such collections begins almost with the first

acquaintance with the primer, and with

some of the most eminent and successful

collectors it suffers no decline until by a general termination of all their faculties

they pass in their checks and hand over

It may sound strange to the few who have

never engaged in the pursuit to hear that

old stamps of this country may be as rare and

valuable as those of any other Government,

and such as are now in the various collec-

tions of the United States have been put

there only after much patient research

and in many cases considerable expense.

To the fruits of this the collectors are cer-

tainly entitled to the fullest extent. Some

of the earlier issues of the United States

are to-day sought for with the fervor and

expectancy which will doubtless fill the col-

lectors of some centuries hence when they

seek for proof copies of the stamps of the

new Congo Free State, or of some other coun-

try that is just budding into existence

to-day. Yet now, in spite of all the

labor of the collectors who have finally

absorbed perhaps all of the rare issues

of this country, certain stamp dealers

want Congress to strike off a few more for

their benefit, and thus practically wipe out

the peculiar value of all our rare old stamps.

counterfeits. They are not needed for

the present use of the Government,

influence of a concerted scheme of

speculation that the old dies would be

ers hope that the authorities to whom they

appeal for a creation of new stock may

be totally ignorant of the great interest with

which they are asked to tamper. But, in the

name of all the stamp collectors past and

ernment to a little ring of speculators, and

we demand that the property of the philatel-

ists be held sacred and unimpaired by any

such humbug inundation of the Post Office

The protection demanded here for the

ferred by a tariff about which doctors of

economies differ. It is the same as that

against the threatened machinations of a

gang of influential and semi-official counter-

feiters. The interesting and fascinating

hobby of stamp collecting is already subject

like other elegant, learned, and expensive

amusements, to the counterfeiter's art; but

that the Government should be dragged into

such a nefariously oppressive attack upon

the stamp collectors' vested rights would

be an outrage of the grossest and most un-

We hope that the National Philaletical So

to abolish the sickly green two-cent stamp-

The Stanley Expedition.

few weeks ago announced that the STANLEY

expedition was nearing Albert Nyanza and

expected to reach EMIN Pasha in a few days

The information seemed plausible and was

certain newspaper in Brussels, and was not

based upon any news from STANLEY. It

would have been enough to discredit the des-

patch if its source had been mentioned, for

this Belgian newspaper has promulgated

most of the misinformation which has been

printed about the STANLEY expedition

These spurious despatches have for the most

part been palpably erroneous, and THE SUN

News has been received from STANLEY

only twice since he started cast on June 28

from Yambuga on the Aruwimi River

When twelve days on his way he sent word

to Major BARTTELOT, commanding the camp

at Yambuga, that he was making good

progress. This news was printed in THE

SUN in September last. A Zanzibari return-

ing from the expedition after it was eighteen

days on the way reported that he left it at

river flowing north into the Aruwimi and

that all was well. It is not likely that the

expedition had then covered more than 150

miles of the 500 miles between Yambuga and

Wadelai. The latest news from the expedi-

tion was brought by the steamer Stanley.

which arrived at Leopoldville on Sept. 5. A

letter received from an officer of the Congo

has repeatedly exposed them.

A cable despatch printed in this country a

justifiable nature.

progressive mathetics.

Department as a reissue of old stamps.

and

it would be only under the

These new stamps would be practically

their stamps to their heirs at law.

printing of obsolete issues on the 19th of May, 1875, at the time of the first reprinting of United States stamps:

which was passed on Nov. 23:

therefore be it

Wadelai. News of the results of his expedition should Among the innumerable cries of distress reach us before many weeks, and it is reasonor entreaty which are almost drowned from able to hope that we will receive tidings the public ear by the turmoil of more loud from the explorer early in the new year.

says, under date of Oct. 15, that a courier

had just arrived from the upper river, but

All the men and goods that STANLEY was compelled to leave behind him at Stanley

Pool and Bolobo were safely transported to

Yambuga, and Major BARTTELOT on Aug.

15 was awaiting a force of carriers from TIP-PU TIB to start himself in STANLEY's track

with the balance of the stores. No further

news can be expected from STANLEY until

another steamer returns from Yambuga, and the next information is likely to come from

that explorer himself upon his return to that

place. When he left Yambuga he told Major

BARTTELOT that, though he would be guided

by the intentions of EMIN Pasha, he did not

expect to be with him longer than a fort-

night before starting on his return by the

same route that he traversed on the way to

brought no news of STANLEY.

The Federation of Labor. It seems that the new Federation of Labor is bound to crush the Knights of Labor. The Federation, as now organized, is not yet a year old, but already it has a membership twice as great as Mr. PowderLy's order, which is eighteen years old. While the former has grown with magical rapidity, the latter has shrivelled not less rapidly. Scores of trades have left the order to join the Federation, and they have done so with a full understanding of the reasons for the change. They find the Federation more economical more practical, and more businesslike in its methods. There is no interference with the free action of the trades that belong to it, and no annoying supervision of their affairs by outsiders. There is no host of high-priced officials to be maintained, no concealment of financial accounts, no accumulation of funds in the hands of an irresponsible Board, and no opportunity for the jobbery that has disgraced the management of the Knights. There are no piles of official orders from the dictators at headquarters. There is no restriction upon the liberty of speech or of criticism. In short, the Federation is democratic, not despotic, a genuine labor union, not a mere labor-bleeding machine.

It is for these reasons that the Federation is rising upon the ruins of the old order. The latter has turned out to be a failure. It has failed, as was shown at the recent National Convention, in almost everything of any magnitude that it has undertaken. No nder that the Federation is crushing it out of existence. In a few days the Federation of Labor will

hold its National Convention in Baltimore. We trust that its delegates will take warning by the fate of the Knights, and avoid the errors which have wrecked the order founded by URIAH SMITH STEVENS. They must be guided by the lights of experience. They will have large questions to deal with, affecting both labor and capital, bearing upon the well-being of the workers and the prosperity of the country's industries. They will have to adopt a policy concerning strikes, boycotts, and other matters unlike that of the Knights, which has brought about so many disasters. They will have to plant themselves upon such principles as are calculated to give them abiding strength, and to promote the great cause of progress, in which the whole people are interested.

We are sure that these suggestions will not be overlooked by the new and promising body which has so quietly and quickly sprung to the front of American labor organizations.

# Injustice to Our Senior Senator.

The Republican majority in the Senate has done serious injustice to the Hon. WIL-LIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, senior Senator from the Empire State, by piling too much work on him.

By the assignment of the Republican caucus on Saturday night Mr. Evants is made Chairman of the Committee on the Library, fourth on the Committee on Foreign Relations, fifth on the Judiciary Committee, and fourth on Privileges and Elections. Besides all of this, he will be expected to sustain his reputation in the Senate as the champion master and professor of ponderous and colossal prose architecture.

In a now forgotten speech delivered before the Lotos Club just after his election by the New York Legislature, Mr. Evarrs defined present, we protest emphatically against his expectations and intentions with ad-

any such irregular submission of the Govmirable clearness: "There are a great many things to be done in the course of the next siz years; and my first duty, as I feel, to the State, is to enjoy myself as well as I can. It would be unworthy of a great State like this to have a Senator, open to observation by all his rivals, and to the notice of the press and of people, if I did not enjoy philatelists is not of the peculiar sort cou-

Spurred to further utterance by the politely sardonic smile which he observed stealing over the face of Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. asked for the holders of honest bank notes who sat just opposite to him at the table, Mr. Evarts became even more earnestly and explicitly prophetic:

"It is well-known that I possess certain faculties and appetites for enjoyment, and it would be a reproach which the State would not willingly bear if my enjoy ment were quenched."

That was the dream of the happy statesman who then stood upon what he, in the same memorable speech, described as "the threshold of the temple which is to be the whole fabric of my Senatorial career."

How different is the reality! The six years ciety will now turn its attention and lend its are not yet half gone, and Mr. Evarts, be powerful influence to the great movement cause he is good natured, finds himself loaded down with the stupendous responsibility that disgrace to American civilization and for the three hundred thousand volumes in the Library of Congress, to say nothing of the pamphlets and sheet music, while our relations with Samarcand and Samoa, and the intricacies of the Indiana and West Virginia contested election cases, and every confounded little law question that comes up in the Senate, press clamorously for his attention in every moment of leisure left him by accepted as correct. It now appears that the his duties with the books. How can Mr. despatch was manufactured for the use of a EVARTS enjoy bimself?

The place for Mr. Evants, according to the rainbow programme which he originally prepared for himself, was at the head of the Committee on the Celebration of the Centennial of the Constitution and Discovery of America. And yet the caucus passed him by and conferred that pleasurable and unexact. ing office upon his junior colleague, the Hon. FRANK HISCOCK, who is a much younger man than Mr. EVARTS, and who does not intend to run for President next year upon a CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS platform.

The resolutions adopted by the American Fishery Union at Gloucester the other day indiegte that the fishing interests still have some fear of being sacrificed. Yet they demand "neither subsidy nor bounty," but only busi ness rights; they want no privileges of fishing in Canadian waters, have asked "no commis sion, mixed or otherwise," and only appeal to the Government to enforce respect to its own navigation papers, conferring the right to touch and trade in foreign ports.

A report to the Imperial Diet of Germany shows that the condition of the sewing and fac-tory girls of Berlin is quite as melancholy as that of the White Sinves of Iew York. The cause of the fabulous cheapners of female labor in Berlin is not satisfactorily applained, but the

report gives much space to showing that when very skilful seamstresses can earn only \$3 to \$4 a week, the thousands of inexperienced sewing women cannot eke out a livelihood by honest means. No committee is needed to point out the misery and degradation that result from such pitiful wages. What is wanted

ures, if any can be applied. Secretary Whitner's decision as to the criticisms upon the Atlanta made by her commander. Capt. BUNCE, is that she ought to go upon regular cruising service before alterations are made in her. But even to get her fit for service will cost something. She already needs a new propeller, and must repair the damage received a short time ago from running on the rocks. She was at the foot of the list in the last gun practice in Gardiner's Bay, although, it is true, her high-power guns allowed those of her competitors 300 yards handicap. But the Chicago will very soon go on a trial trip, and that may withdraw attention from the much-criticised Atlanta.

What a blow it was to BLAIR of New Hampshire to have a Democrat put ahead of him as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage!

The annual estimates for 1889, submitted to Congress by the departments, amount to \$268,453,728, exclusive of the permanent appropriations, amounting to \$115,640,798 more,

The regular appropriations last year, beyond the fixed charges, amounted to \$243,761,999, These were exceedingly liberal, in view of the fact that no provision was made for fortifica-

If this year's appropriations come anywhere near the total asked by the departments, they ought to pay for something of permanent value and real necessity—ships and forts, for example,

Does the President rend Tun Sunt-Courier Journal. Of course he does, and always finds it honest, outspoken, and interesting.

### DEMOCRATS TAKING COUNSEL. The Rebellion of Miles Ross Discussed with

Senater Bledgett.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 11 .- Assemblyman Mulvey, City Treasurer Nellson, and Messrs. Parsons and Streftwolf of this city went to Long Branch on Saturday and had a conference with United States Senator Blodgett on the political situation in the State. The causes which led to the defeat of the Democratic candidates in this county at the recent election were discussed, and the conduct of the allies o

were discussed, and the conduct of the allies of Miles Ross in joining with the Republicans was freely commented upon. Mr. Streitwolf confined his talk principally to the situation of affairs in Somerset county. The Senator was not asked to oppose the confirmation of any person whose name might be presented to the Senate. The talk was on the general condition of the party in the State and the best means of uniting it.

Senator Blodgett expressed himself as being a thorough Democrat, and advised that the party lenders meet in conference and adopt some measures to heal their differences. This step, he said, was an absolute necessity if the Democrats desired to carry the State next year and elect a United States Senator. The Senator was careful to express no opinion as to which faction was in the right, but he was emphatic in declaring that some methods must be adopted to unite the party.

#### Base Ball All the Year Round.

The ball players of the East are still plying were hardly able to wait for the close of the champion ship season in their eagerness to rush to New Orlean and San Francisco. They have an advantage over Eng to the other side of the world to find climate and due apreciation for their sport. In this country there is iways base ball weather somewhere, besides base ball

Fever everywhere.

Popular discontent at the stop put by winter to the game in this latitude may yet lead to devices for indoor matches. By a combination of a great covered lot and the use of such bats and balls as would prevent the long hits of the open-air game, performances would be possi-ble. But it is to be hoped that the experiment will not be made. Eight months of the year are quite enough for this form of public amusement, and the respite of winter is what insures crowds of spectators in the spring. The players themselves are probably better for a rest, and some managers for that reason question the expediency of the winter trips in California and the South.

# The Sickly Green Stamp Must Go.

From the New York Tribune. THE SUN is quite right about the sickly green postage stamp. The Tribune promptly pronounced it an abomination upon its first appearance. There was no conceivable reason for changing the color except, probably, the desire of officials of a certain class to fact is that one of the first duties of a Government officer is to learn to let well enough alone. From the Philadelphia Press

THE SUN'S demand for the abolition of the sickly green wo-cent postage stamp is just and proper and popular.

The stamp must go.

From the Washington Star. THE SUN enters a very proper protest against changng the color of the two-cent postage stamps from brown to green, and takes the ground that neither Mr. Dickin-son nor any other man should be confirmed as Post-master-General without first pledging himself to abolish the green and restore the old color. Tux Ecn is un doubtedly correct as to the matter of taste involved but it does not go far enough. The fact is, the power to change at will the design and color of the nostage stamps should be wholly taken away from the l'os Office Department.

From the Missouri Republican Erring Brother Key was the last Cabine officer to mount the bench. He served as Postmaster General under the fraudulent President, and was re warded with a United States Circuit Judgeship.

### Move on, Pulitzer!-Repudiated by his Maco From the Hebrew Standard.

Our popular Mayor has written many letters that will serve as models of letter writing for many years to come, but in none of his epistics has be displayed such consummate ability as in that written on the local canvass. With an audacity unparalleled even in editorial arrogance, the bess of a would-be Democratic paper dictates with singular success to the party which his paper has always opposed the neminees for a quasi-judicial and a judicial office, and upon that hebby tries to establish his superiority, and bring his paper into still greater netoricty. The reputation of a man upon whom a large family depends for their sustenance, and was has been lauded to the skies in the columns of the very same paper which now trails his name in the dust, is expessed to public contumely, his henor, his prefessional and private character is bespattered with mud, his poverty dragged to the public light, and all for the purpose of establishing the autocracy of the brooding Buddha," as Mayor Hewitt designates him. We Jews have a special interest in this would be Sahib" of the Bohemian tribe. He happens to be of Jewish extraction, which he denies, however, for some reason or other, probably as an impediment to certain ambitions designs of his. He is a Jow who does not want to be a Jew. And the peculiarity of it is that this unhely ambition of the said editor to lord it over the peaple and dictate to them who they should select and who not, will probably be laid at the door of the Jews, who he has denied, and who have never been anxious to count him as their own.

The Jows are never guided in their political judgment by either sectarian or national prejudices, but they have the duty of disciniming any responsibility in the work of one who is credited to them as one in race and bleed, and with whom no affiliation of any kind exists. However, the best mode of repudiating the nefarious political manegovings of this man of intrigue is by voting against the man who has been selected by him as the tool of his ambition, by showing to the people that they have no sympathy with the man who proves a traitor to his party and a treacherous friend to his new allies. It is quite natural that he should act thus. The man who will deny his race and religion for the sake of ambition. social standing, or whatever motive, will betray his political friend, will betray his party, if his aspiration t

# Dumley (to bartender)—Same's (hie) lasht.

Sariender (facetiously)-What was it, Mr. Dumley that you had last, beer or larger! Dumley (retrospectively)—Blesshed (hie) 'f I know.

served thereby.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

Fruits of the Artillery Council-Estimates and Bills for the Action of Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- Two months ago in artillery council was held in New York for the purpose of suggesting means of increasing the efficiency of the artillery service. Its reis a full knowledge of the causes leading to this port has been transmitted to Adjt.-Gen. Drum by Major-Gen. Schofield, who says that it may state of things, and practical remedial measbe accepted as a fair expression of the general opinion of artillery officers, and that, while some of the measures proposed may require modification, they deserve, as a whole, favorable consideration. The scheme propose more careful training and instruction, a better administration of the artillery service, and

administration of the artillery service, and eleven specific changes which are to be incorporated in a bill during the present session of Congress:

1. That an inspector-General of Artillery be appointed to act as adviser to the General commanding of the army in regard to artillery matters to supervise and direct the instruction of the artillery, and to look after its welfare and efficiency.

2. That there be seven regiments of artillery, with a minimum emissted strength of not less tuna 4,250 men.

3. That two more field and two mountain batteries be equipped for service.

4. That the second line of First Lieutsnants be abolished. inhed.

5. That the privates of artillery be classified according to their intelligence and professional worth.

6. That the artillery schools be established on a legal

G. That the artillery schools be established on a legal basis.

7. That the pay of non-commissioned officers of artillery be made to correspond with that of non-commissioned officers of the ordinance and engineers, and that privates be paid according to classification.

8. That in illimit the vacancies created by the act, the President correct as far as practicable the inequalities resulting from the present rules of promotion, and that on and after the reassage of this act all Second Lisuisnman entering without respect to regiments.

9. That officers be examined for promotion and for appointment or transfer from other branches of service to the artillery.

10. That artillery officers have some voice in the selection of cannon, &c., and in questions of attack and defence.

11. That suitable provision be made for the instruction

ence.

11. That suitable provision be made for the instruction

four artillers militia.

It is rather doubtful whether Congress will authorize the proposed addition of two regiments to the artillery, although should the statute maximum of enlisted men in the army ever be increased, the added force, after giving the infantry regiments a twelve-company formation, would probably go mainly to the artillery. When new coast forts are provided the need of a larger proportion of artillery will be more apparent than it is now.

The selection of Gen. Hawley as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs was a foregone conclusion, since Mr. Sewell, who succeeded Gen. Logan on the latter's death, is no longer in the Senate. Mesers, Harrison and Camden of the old committee are also gone, and the Republicans have filled two of the vacancies with Senators Stewart and Davis. The old members left are Mesers, Hawley, Cameron, Manderson, Cockrell, Hampton, and Walthall. It is noticeable that the only large increase in estimates by departments over those of last December comes from Secretary Endicott. Some of them have slightly decreused their estimates; but the War Office asks several million dollars more than it did last year, and this makes the aggregate department estimates more than a million above those of a year ago. Still, for the current expenses of the military establishment proper the increase is only \$1,681,080, the additions mostly going to recruiting, contingencies, pay and travelling, subsistence, transportation, barracks and quarters, hospitals, and the ordinance service. One new item is \$30,000 for restoring the morning and evening gun to posts from which that luxury has been cut off during the payer and the very log payers of the weak several and payer and buildings of various sorts.

Among the early army business of this week several a payer of over 150 nominations.

the past year. There are large estimates in the War Department for forts and buildings of various sorts.

Among the early army business of this week is expected a batch of over 170 nominations, all, however, in regular course, including last June's graduates at West Point and the routine appointments to illi vacancies since last March. There is no reason to look for the rejection of any of them. In the House the chief army measure to be introduced is the reorganization scheme of Mr. Steele, which is likely to consist of about thirty sections, proposing great changes throughout the service and a difference in the strength of a regiment according as it is on a peace or a war basis. Another Heuse mensure which will have an interest for army officers is the revival of the old General Deficiency bill, which falled of passage for the want of a few minutes more at the end of the last session. This contains provisions for mileage, longevity pay, and so on.

An effort will be made this winter to procure extra compensation for officers serving as members of general courts martial. A provision of this sort, as Secretary Endicott has shown, existed fully eighty-five years ago, designed to meet extra expenses in travelling and for subsistence. In the legislation of later years abolishing allowances and increasing pay proper, this extra compensation by specific statute, since at present serving on a court martial is often a tax on the pockets of the members. Other and more important matters likely to receive attention are, providing a uniform code of punishments and the establishment of courts of suamary jurisdiction for slight offences which could be disposed of without resort even to a regimental or garrison court martial.

An Organist Dreps Dead at the Organ.

#### An Organist Drops Dead at the Organ. From the London Telegraph.

An intensely dramatic event took place on Nov. 29 in the Church of St. Honora d'Eylau, in Paris. A funeral service was being conducted with the customary pomp of caremonial in the edifice when the organ saddenly stopped to the great surprise and perplexity of the mourners and the congregation. There was silence for a few moments, and then female shricks and crios for "Holp" resounded through the sacred building. The organist M. Covin, had dropped dead suddenly as he was playing a funeral direct of his own composition, which had succeeded the mournful "Dies Irm" M. Covin was seen by his wife, who was in the organ loft with him, to fall forward on the keys and then to tumble heavily on the floor. She immediately cried for help, and the deceased was carried home, where it was found that he had succumbed to aneurism of the sorta.

#### The Death of Prince Chung. Shanghat, Der. 9 - Frince Chung, the Emperor's father, is dead,

Let the passing bell be rung; Ching, Chang, Chung! And the doleful dirge be sung: Ching, Chang, Chung

Howl, ve mourners, with full lung; ow the black-dragon banner at half mast is flung:

There is weeping in Lien-Chow, there is walling by She By the Yangtse and the Yellow The people sit and beliew, and almond eyes are stained with tears, and long-nailed

hands are wrung: For Chung was a pretty fellow, And good—when he was young!

le was greater than great Tien bwang, he was smarter than Prince Shin nung. Ile was called the Lord of the Silver Moon and the Sage of the Honeyed Tongue, He never insisted on boiling folks when they preferred to be hung.

But the highbinder, Death, has shut off his breath. fourn, civil service reformers, mourn the loss of the great and good Prince Chung !

The civil service board, the li-pu, is indulging in a big boo hoo; To their funds Prince Chung was a liberal contributor; His favorite wife, Arms of Snow, would jump into the lloang-lio. So great is her teen and her woe. old not her relations prohibit her.

The Opium Club has crape upon the door; The select Fan Tanners' Coterie his taking off deplore; te dropped in every night for a game, and a bite of crocodile cutlet and grilled shark's fin lie was partial to dog rarebit au gratin, he liked curried cat-hash with a rat in. He breakfasted always on lizard chops; he

Was as fond of tea as fond could be Until, alas! it came to pass he was carried off by the dropay ! Kill the duck and kill the pig. Mourn the luck of Chung the Big! He has left his wife and his concubines.

And has gone to the place where the woodbine twines O, the Feast of Lanterns is bright, but Chung is coffined in night, His light's gone out, and he's up the spout; His doctors long warned him he was getting too stout, And now he is dead, and no more he dines.

Hard lines | hard lines | His feet were small, and his features thin. lie'd the best braided pigtail in all Pekin; The awellest tunic and the contliest furs Had this Prince whom China to-day inters

Rouse the wild ding dong of the cymbal and the gong; Ching Chang, Chung ! ound a solemn note and slow through the kingdom of Chungkwoh; Ching Chang Chung t lash yourselves until ye wince. Chinese mourning for

your Prince Ching, Chang, Chung! as a perfect princely type; he loved to gamble, and he hit the pipe. Ching, Chang, Chung

l'eople of the Flowery Land, strew rice o'er him with full band. Ching, Chang, Jhung Old Prince Chung was one of the boys; bewall him with lugubrious noise.

Ching, Chang, Chungs

CHESS MEN GRANDLY HOUSED.

# The New and Samptuous Club House of the

From the London Telegraph.

From the Lendon Friegraph.

From the Lendon Friegraph.

Lovers of chess all over the world—and they are a steadily increasing family—will be interested to hear of the method in which the National Chess Congress holds its famous tournament. The President of the R. C. A. is Lord Tennyson, and for Vice-Presidents has Lord Randolph Churchill. M. P., Sir Robert Peel, M. P., and Prof. Ruskin, D. C. L., and this triple alliance of poetry, politics, and art is assisted by a council that embraces the Presidents of the various federated associations, as well as a group of gentlemen of all sorts and conditions of social influence. There are twelve "masters" of the B. C. A., and the secretary is Mr. L. Hoffer. The Congress has, as a rule been held in various halls, but in this jubilee year, for the first time in the history of chess, a chess club has been founded which possesses all the advantages of a practical, social, artistic club, combined with devotion to the great craft.

It is in this new club, in 87 King street, Covent Garden—charming premises, which were once upon a time known in artistic circles as the "Fielding Club"—that the great battles of the year are being fought out daily this week. The programme comprises: 1. "The National Mastera Tournament," open only to masters, or those who have previously played in a masters' tournament, or those who shall have obtained permission to enter from the committee. 2. The Amateur Championship Tournament for the "Newnes Challenge Cup." 3. The "Tennyson" Competition, open to members of the church law, medicine, army, and navy. In this latter class the prize consists of the works of the Peet Laureste, President, with autographic inscription. 4. The "Ruskin" Competition, to enter for which players must be connected with art, science, or literature, and the prize will be an autographically inscribed edition of the Professor's works. 5. A Problem Tournament.

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prize will be an autographically inscribed curion of the Professor's works. 5. A Problem Tournament.

In all these classes the war is being now actively waged. The players are in a long room, resembling a gallery in some foudal castle. The walls are hung for the present week with crimson and gold draperies, and in a niche in the wall resis the massive silver Newpes cup, for two years in the possession of Mr. W. M. Gattie. Near the fireplace hangs Resembaum's celebrated picture representing a "Correspondence Game" played by British players against the collective chess intellect of the world. Close by are a little print of the immortal A. D. Philidor, the here of eighteenth century chees, and a capital likeness of Paul Morphy, whose name is held in such devout admiration by all students of the great intellectual game in which neither chance nor manual dexterity take a part. Down the centre of the room run rows of tables, over which are bending the players in the various competitions, carefully watched by a learned and sympathetic audience. The tables set apart for the "Ten Masters" are isolated from the rest, and placed in an oval enclosure cut off by a deep red band from intrusion.

#### Bishes Petter's Phrenelogy. From the Phrenological Journal.

Henry Codman Potter has a fairly balanced temperament, with superior indications of vital powers. The organic development is marked in several particulars, in the crown, in the forehead, and in the tempies. We should say, therefore, that he is a man of spirit and aspirations, well poised, and clear in his convictions, of delicate tasts, clear perception, excellent and practical judgment, methodical and systematic, a good organizer, and a good talker.

The face shows culture and a bias toward dealing with people who are refined and of good quality, and a high appreciation of the elements that make character noble and dignified. He is by nature suave and dignified, and quick to recognize true gentifity in others. We could not think of Dr. Potter's descending to conduct at all trivial or mean. Yet he is not a stiff formalist, a respecter of customs for mere custom's sake.

With such a conformation of the upper region of the head in combination with the side organs, he should be known for much independence of opinion and originality of views. His reverence is strong for the great, sacred, and true; and if there be associated with such reverence much delicacy of sentiment and breadth of view it is because of his large ideality, constructiveness, and extended practical experience.

There is large language, but not the language that is shown by mere wealth of words; he talks fluently, but for a purpose, and usually is less extended than the majority of writers, or talkers; in discussing a subject of importance. He is evidently quick in grasping the witty side of things, and enjoys a good joke, else the engraver has misled us by the lines he has put in the forchead. Henry Codman Potter has a fairly bal

graver has inisted us by the lines he has put in the forehead.

We can imagine Dr. Potter as a boy to have been bright and merry, catching the luderous features of life on the instant, and enjoying them keenly. The man of the church with his important and grave cares has much of the boy's relish for the grotesque, although he now views it from a higher plane, and understands its significance in connection with the moral life of men.

#### The Germs of Consumption. From the London Standard.

Prom the London Standard.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, who has been preaching that bad ventilation of sleeping rooms and poor and monotonous food are the great causes of phthisis, treated of that disease at the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, taking many of his examples from England.

Wherever population is dense, and sleeping rooms ill-aired or overcrowded, consumption prevails. Dr. Balley reported that in Milibank prison there were, out of 100 deaths, 45 from this disease.

According to the illustrious French doctor, a

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According to the illustrious French doctor, a room in which a consumptive person sleeps is rocking with contagious germs, if the air he exhales is not carried off. But how get rid of it in ill-built houses, or very cold weather, when it is as dangerous to open windows as to keep them shut?

To meet this difficulty Dr. Brown-Sequard showed the Academy an apparatus of his invention. A reversed funnel, the shape of a lamp shade, is placed at the end of a tube, so arranged in its curves and angles that when it is placed beside a bed the reversed funnel will be above the sleeper, and draw up the air he breathes. The other end runs into the chimney of the room. If there is none it is taken through a heating apparatus to an air hole. The heat is great enough to burn the disease germs.

#### Posey Wilson's Ticket for '88. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are

two men-the two most illustrious living Americans-suitable for President and Vice-President for whon every elector could conscientiously vote. They are wor-shipped at home and admired abroad in ever-growing degree. One is the product of our ripest civilization, our truest, deepest cult, type of all that is best and bright-est in our faithful Boston; the other the best type and exponent of the aspirations of hardy We hearts. Each represents that which not only the citi-zens of his own section, but of those of the other's sechearts. Each represents that which not only the citizens of his own section, but of those of the other's section, hold in dearest esteem. Each, like the hero of Blind Tom's poem. 'The Man who Mashed his Thumb, 'is 'beloved by every one.'

Need I say that I refer to Prof. J. Lawrence Sullivan Boston, and Ool William Frederick Cody of Nebraska 7 Professor should be such and the victories of peace. The Colons and both william the victories of peace. The Colons symbolisance and the victories of peace. The Colons is who bearing the name and grace in war, and both are powers in will, daring, and grace in war, and both are powers in will, daring, and grace in war, and both are powers in will, daring, and colons with the power of the tribute of the colons of the summer I have not have peace, shining through the clouds of defeat and miss of time Prof. Sullivan is beloved by Merry England, and could settle the Irish question by the singendous power of a word—namely, "Time!" Col. Cody is on terms of intimacy with the royal family from the Queen down; with all the aristocracy, whether of birth, brain or wealth, and yet is beloved by the common herd, one of which he is granuly and proudly whom.

Named for the veteran Emperor of Germany, he would draw its near, and nearer still, to our great brethern of Teutonic blood. He is about to proceed to the remotest parts of the carrib to spread his own and his native arises of the carrib to spread his own and his native choice Masse of Pennsylvania. Each is a fernance in all that is good and a protectionist, or restrictenist, in all that is bad. Instead of abusing them during the campaign, their countrymen would strive to excel in praising them; bright glances from Indice eyes would ave the cost of torchlights and bonfres. Nor Ministers mor Consais would be needed, for the world knowing us through the spiendor of these names, would, incontinently, establish commercial and matrimonial relations with us nike surpassing the dreams of ambitious merchanias and mothers.

Party spirit, tha

No Connection with This Establishment.

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is

to be hoped that the Banking Sun is no part of the old Sun and has ne connection with it. In one of its numbers lately it urges the claims of the national banks to ational gratitude by a repetition of the circumst. of Mr. Chase's trip to New York to ask and receive aid of Mr. Chase's trip to New York to ask and receive aid from the banks in the direct peril. Never was a more shameless effort to faisify history. The banks that added these were State banks, and nothing more bitter was ever said against the national system than was said by some of their Fresidents. What right to the name of Sun has a paper that thus tries to envelop the truth of history in shadows and deuse darkness?

George Wilson, President Lafayette County Bank,

# The World Will Keep Lying.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If people think they can get a better account of New Jersey events in the so-called Jersey edition of the World than they can find in Tuz Sux, they make a big mistake. The can find in Tuz Sux, they make a big mistage. The World this morning confained an article purporting to be report of the meeting of the Board of Finance a report of the meeting of the Board of Finance inst-night, in regard to the all important water question. It said that the Board had taken no action, which was the exact reverse of the case. The licard did act, and, no Tax Sun of the same evening said in a few concluse words, concurred in the resolutions of the Board of Works to advertise for proposals for a new supply. This is a fair sample of the difference between This Sux and the World in the matter of reliable news. Die is an individual truth teller, the other a chronic liar. JERRET CITY, Dec. 8.

Delinquent—I think, boy, that in presenting this bill so often you are causing me undue annoyance. Boy—Dat ain't undue, air. De boss says its overdue.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. The Free Nasons have never had such quaims of conscience before as have been stirred by their great fair. They do not recognize the Chinese and the negroes at full frothers, and these have no representation in the full mothers, and these have no representation in the Grand Lodge. But both the Chinese and the colored Masons have given money and goods to this fair out of all proportion to their numbers, and all the Caucasians can do is to acknowledge the gifts, give thanks, and feel that the chored lodges have for once shaken their faith in the theory that the best virtues are monopolized by themselves.

The manageh of the Masonic fair have their troubles as well as their bocasses. It was found at first that all the credit was joing to two individuals, one a shop-keeper newly added to the fraternity, who even yet manages to get a great deal of advertising on a very small investment. The giving out of news was the systematized so that the Masona, great and small, is trade and out, are becoming recognized as a large body of united workers, descring credit collectively for their hard work and great sudgess. ard work and great success.

Friday night seemed to be chosen by common consent for the farewell to HenryTrving, and the Star Theatre was crowded beyond its apacity. Mr. Bram Stoker, distinguished among managers for his modesty and courtesy, was kept its whirthy those who wished to be courtesy, was kept in a whirthy those who wished to be presented to the English actor in his dressing room. Mark Twain and Mr. Dirishelmer were among those he chaperoned behird the scenes. At the end when all were leaving the house here was a velocities of the living, and he made his appearance in full street dress, overcost on and hat in head, and with a little fox terries dodging between his legs.

dodging between his legs.

Mr. J. L. C. Clarke, editosof the Morning Journal, has written a tracedy based obethe dramasto and moving story of the career of Robes Emmes. It will be presented to the public in about 14 days in handsome form, deftily illustrated and enriched-rith saveral artistic reproductions of seals, portraits, and an autograph of the hero. The tragedy is written in rose. Dr. Charles G. Currier of the Imit Dispensary says

A month ago it looked as though carlet fever might assume considerable prominence. It he fear of that is over. Bronchitts is making itself successful for and there is a case of measies here and therepat this usually healthy town is at its best in all respect. Despatches from Baltimore say th Mrs. James Brown Potter's week there, which closs on Saturday night, was not successful financially, but a great so night, was not successful financially, but w, a great so-cial triumph for the actress, the best knot people in the city not only attending her performancy but alse lionizing Mra. Potter and Mr. Bellew off the sign. It is mentioned, however, that there was little on usans

over Mrs. Potter's acting.

Every day in every train on the Brooklyn Ele ted Railroad the gnards cell out "Bridge street," and the strangers rush for the door, thinking they b, reached the Brooklyn Bridge station, with its long a. tedious covered walk to the bridge. The simple thing t do would be to change the Bridge street station to some other street, and meanwhile have the guards call out. This is not the Bridge station." But the queerest thing about this singular railroad is the operation of the so-called passimetres used in place of ticket takers at all the stations except one. The passengers fing themselves against the metal arms, and push them round with that part of their anatomy usually covered by their vests or dress bands. It is a standing accident, if not a joke, for the ticket seller to be so busy making change or puting un the fare that he forgets to loosen the passimetre. do would be to change the Bridge street station to som ing up the fare that he forgets to loosen the passimetra, in which case the passenger huris himself against a rigid bar that knocks half the breath out of his body, and does not yield an inch. After that the thing is loosened and the passenger timidty pushes it around with his hands. The bobtail car and the passimetre are great economizers of expense.

Night before last a London singer named Dornan sang and danced on his usual stage. Yesterday he caught the Umbria at Queenstown, and will reach here next Sun-day, and appear at Dockstader's Monday night. He was engaged by cable Saturday. That is pretty quick work, as his only rehearsal will be after the steamer arrive

Gen. Franz Sigel possesses an interesting frayed manu-script, which is a translation that he himself made in a German prison forty years ago, after the Baden revolu-German prison forty years ago, arter the Baden revolu-tion, of the "Civitas Solis" (City of the Snn), which was written in 1623 by the celebrated Italian theologian, Tommaso Campanella. Some of the General's friends who have examined the manuscript of the translation say that it ought to be published. The "City of the Sun" is not a theological work, but a plan of an imaginary commonwealth, Utopian in its style.

The two men, Gould and Vanderbilt, whose name are symbolical of wealth in the United States, are now enlivening the Continent of Europe as they cruise around in the magnificent yachts which carried them eross the ocean. Mr. Gould has not yet, so far as it known, interviewed any of the monarchs of Europe, but Mr. Vanderbilt has had the happiness of visiting the Sultan of Turkey.

The charge that Major Haggerty and Tom O'Reilly are Scotchmen because they were born in Scotland led one of O'Reilly's friends into a story yesterday. Once upon a time the Duke of Weilington, when accused of being an Irishman, made a stiff denial of the accusation. But weren't you born in Ireland ?" asked his accuse "I was," replied his Grace, "but if a man happened to be born in a stable, do you call him a horse? I am an Englishman!" cried the Duke, "wherever I was born."

Now that the oyster question is up for debate, and Senator Flumb is the Gioc-Democrat's candidate for Vice-President, the people are interested in knowing that Mr. Plumb, the senior Senator from Kansas That qua Si Slocum, is an old sea dog who knows the life of Jack

ar from the ferecastle to the topmast, and often take on to breast the stormy waves in'a pilot b has no other name than Si Slocum. In looks he is not mlike Abraham Lincoln's favorite humorist, Petroleum V. Nasby, though he is a younger man.

# SUNBEAMS.

-It is estimated that the cost of a single day's fog in London for gas alone is \$40,000. On a re-cent foggy day the London gas companies had to supply 150,000,000 feet, or nearly 50,000,000 feet more than he usual amount. -London Truth, describing a loud young American girl who has been shopping considerably in London recently, says that there is some fup in her re-cent remark to a very lany saleswoman. "Look here."

said the American, "are you above your place, or have -While the Queen's hounds recently were chasing a deer in England, the animal took to a railroad track, and presently rounded a curve right in the face f an express going forty five miles an hour. The dear werved in time to save its life, but the pack following se behind ran square into the locomotive, and severa

f them were cut to pieces. -Henry Benson of Hayden Hill, California, has a petrified salmon, which he found on a hillside 1,500 feet high. The fleshy part resembles crystallized and variegated quartz, retaining in part the yellowish color of the salmon, and what was the skin of the fish is now a sort of porcelain, or white flint. It is supposed to be a relie of some ancient river. -London Sporting Life says: "It has been

denied that Dr. Farker went to Brooklyn with the view of being appointed successor to the late Henry Ward Beecher. His business was simply to speak a piece on the great American preacher. Well, whether or no. it Parker to learn that he has not 'knocked them as high as a kite' over there. -Marcellus Barkley, a day laborer at Bethel, Ohio, locked up in the village watchouse over night for drunkenness, told the Marshal that the blanked old place would be burned before morning. In the mid-

dle of the night it was found to be on fire, and the prisoner was burned to death. It is supposed that in search ing him some matches in his pockets had been over looked, and that he had set the place on fire. -There is on exhibition in a Pittsburgh show window an image which was dug up by a farmer

who was ploughing, near Montgomery, Ala. It has a human head upon a bird-like body, with a fantail, and is carved in stone. The face is purely Egyptian, and across the head is cast something recembling an amice placed in such a manner as to leave the entire forehead revealed. The figure is 12% inches long and 0% inches high, and weighs 21 pounds. -One of the London papers published an

account of a meeting of "unemployed" at Kensington trarien, at which only twenty persons were said to lave turned out and paraded belind a red flag. The next day one of the paraders wrote that the slieged meeting consisted of the vicar, church wardens, overseers, certain vestrymen, and some twenty boys of the parish who were engaged in laying out the bounds of the parish, and had a red surveyor a flag for signalling. \_Of the Davy family of Rochester, the eldest girl is in the workhouse as incorrigible, the father is jailed as a drunkard, and Esau, the sidest son aged it

being left at home in charge of his three sisters ared 5, 6, and 5, took them to a church where the whole parts loaded up with bibles, bymn books, and fans, and sot well away before they were overhauled by a policemaand taken to the station. There three silver watches were found in Krau's pockets. He and his sisters were sont to a charitable institution -S. R. Dawson of Percy, Iowa, claims to

have discovered the petrified remains of a buge monster on the bank of the Des Moines Eiver there. The body without the head is forty feet long, and nine feet from the tail it is four feet five inches wide. The head is broken off, and was found lying separate from the body The general appearance of the deposit is that of a dark-ish bine atone turning grayish on the outside, but there is a quarts formation where the blood vessels and intestinal canal would have been.

A Debtor's Mistake.